

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 872.6865

fixed or removable dentures, of jacket crowns, facings, and veneers. The device is used in prosthetic dentistry by heating the powder mixture to a high temperature in an oven to produce a hard prosthesis with a glass-like finish.

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 872.6670 Silicate protector.

(a) *Identification*. A silicate protector is a device made of silicone intended to be applied with an absorbent tipped applicator to the surface of a new restoration to exclude temporarily fluids from its surface.

(b) *Classification*. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exceptions of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 13831, Apr. 5, 1989]

§ 872.6710 Boiling water sterilizer.

(a) *Identification*. A boiling water sterilizer is an AC-powered device that consists of a container for boiling water. The device is intended to sterilize dental and surgical instruments by submersion in the boiling water in the container.

(b) *Classification*. Class I.

[55 FR 48439, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 872.6730 Endodontic dry heat sterilizer.

(a) *Identification*. An endodontic dry heat sterilizer is a device intended to sterilize endodontic and other dental instruments by the application of dry heat. The heat is supplied through glass beads which have been heated by electricity.

(b) *Classification*. Class III.

(c) *Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of product development protocol (PDP) is required*. A PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before April 21, 1997, for any endodontic dry

heat sterilizer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before April 21, 1997, been found to be substantially equivalent to the endodontic dry heat sterilizer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other endodontic dry heat sterilizer shall have an approved PMA or declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 2902, Jan. 21, 1997; 62 FR 31512, June 10, 1997]

§ 872.6770 Cartridge syringe.

(a) *Identification*. A cartridge syringe is a device intended to inject anesthetic agents subcutaneously or intramuscularly. The device consists of a metal syringe body into which a disposable, previously filled, glass carpule (a cylindrical cartridge) containing anesthetic is placed. After attaching a needle to the syringe body and activating the carpule by partially inserting the plunger on the syringe, the device is used to administer an injection to the patient.

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 872.6855 Manual toothbrush.

(a) *Identification*. A manual toothbrush is a device composed of a shaft with either natural or synthetic bristles at one end intended to remove adherent plaque and food debris from the teeth to reduce tooth decay.

(b) *Classification*. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exceptions of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 13831, Apr. 5, 1989]

§ 872.6865 Powered toothbrush.

(a) *Identification*. A powered toothbrush is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that consists of a handle